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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/572,710	03/17/2006	Dong Zhu	884A.0129.U1(US)	4697
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HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC			EXAMINER	
4 RESEARCH DRIVE, Suite 202			HANNON, CHRISTIAN A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/572,710	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ZHU ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> CHRISTIAN A. HANNON	<b>Art Unit</b> 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2009.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-26 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-11,13-26 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                 | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/146/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-9, 11 & 13-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan (US 6,690,358) in view of Salmi et al (US 7,158,626), hereinafter Salmi.

Regarding claims 1, 15 and 26, Kaplan teaches a mobile cellular telephone, method and computer executable instructions comprising a display (Column 2, Line 12; Screen 110; Figure 1; Kaplan), a processor configured to control the operation of a mobile cellular telephone (it is noted by the examiner that while Kaplan draws illustrative examples to a PDA, the teaching is not so limited, as Kaplan explicitly teaches use of the art's teachings in a cellular phone at column 1, lines 5-46) including the display (Column 1, Lines 61-53; Column 5, Lines 13-16; Kaplan), an incline sensor, accelerometer, configured to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a first plane (Column 2, Lines 46-50; Kaplan), wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, cursor display mode, in which the processor is configured to receive an indication of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor and control the display to display (Column 3, Lines 66-67; Column 4, Lines 1-2; Kaplan), to a user of the mobile cellular phone, it is noted by the examiner that the purpose of the display

as taught by Kaplan is obviously to provide information to a device end user, information. Kaplan does not explicitly teach a bar and an item, at a position within the bar dependent upon the received indication, the position of the item within the bar representative of the sense and dependent inclination of the mobile cellular phone in the first plane. Kaplan does teach that a cursor may be moved in a manner such that cursor movement is analogous to that of a spirit level, therefore as Kaplan suggests movement to emulate a spirit level, this imports common knowledge to those of the art as to what it would take to display a spirit level (Column 4, Lines 5-16; Kaplan). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kaplan so that the actual display emulated a spirit level, since Kaplan suggests doing such a thing, further motivated by the fact that portable digital spirit levels are widely known in the marketplace. However Kaplan still fails to teach wherein a display has a first area and a bar has a second area, wherein the second area is smaller than the first area. Salmi teaches a display having a first area (display as shown in figure 6, everywhere but bar 62) and a bar with a second area (bar item 62 of figure 6 and associated area), where the second area is smaller than the first area (figure 6 as shown bar item 62 takes up less area than remainder of the display area of figure 6). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Kaplan and Salmi in order to implement a graphic representation of contemplated displays, as Kaplan does not teach a direct graphical representation, one of ordinary skill in the art would look to any known equivalent such as the one taught by Salmi.

Regarding claim 2, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 1, wherein the processor receives real-time indications of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to move an item, in real-time through positions dependent upon the received indications (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-2; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 3, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 1, wherein the display has a first axis and the processor controls the display to display an item at a position along the first axis dependent upon the received indication (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 4, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 1, wherein the incline sensor is configured to additionally detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a second plane (Kaplan teaches both x-y & z-x planes, for example), orthogonal to the first plane, wherein, in the inclinometer mode, the processor receives an indication of the detected incline in the second plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to display a further item at a position dependent upon the received indication (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claims 5 & 16, Kaplan and Salmi teach claims 4 & 15, wherein the processor receives real-time indication of the detected incline in the first and second planes from the incline sensor and controls the display to move the item and the further item in real-time through positions dependent upon the received indications, Kaplan teaches that the cursor, or spirit level function, can be moved in real time based on real-time processing (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claims 6 & 17, Kaplan and Salmi teach claims 4 & 15, wherein the display has a first axis and a second axis orthogonal with the first axis and the processor controls the display to display the item at a position along the first axis dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the first plane and the further time at a position along the second axis dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the second plane (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claims 7 & 18, Kaplan and Salmi teach claims 1 & 15, wherein the incline sensor is additional configured to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane and the processor in the inclinometer mode receives a first indication of the detected inline in the first plane and a second indication of the detected incline in the second plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to display the item at a position dependent upon the received first and second indications (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claims 8 & 20, Kaplan and Salmi teach claims 7 & 18, wherein the display has a first axis and a second axis orthogonal with the first axis and the processor controls the display to display the item at a co-ordinate position (l, j), or (x, y or z coordinates as taught by Kaplan), wherein the first co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the first plane and second co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the second plane (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claims 9 & 19, Kaplan and Salmi teach claims 7 & 18, wherein the processor receives real time indications of the detected incline in the first and second planes from the incline sensor and controls the display to move the item in real time through positions dependent upon the received indications (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 11, Kaplan teaches an mobile cellular telephone comprising a display (Column 2, Line 12; Screen 110; Figure 1; Kaplan), a processor configured to control the operation of a mobile cellular telephone (it is noted by the examiner that while Kaplan draws illustrative examples to a PDA, the teaching is not so limited, as Kaplan explicitly teaches use of the art's teachings in a cellular phone at column 1, lines 5-46) including the display (Column 1, Lines 61-53; Column 5, Lines 13-16; Kaplan), a first incline sensor configured to detect an inclination of the mobile telephone when in a first orientation (Accelerometer item 10; Column 2, Lines 41-44; Kaplan) and a second incline sensor configured to detect an inclination of the mobile telephone when in a second orientation (Accelerometer item 11; Column 2, Lines 41-44; Kaplan), wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, cursor display mode, in which the processor is configured to determine an approximate orientation of the mobile telephone from inputs from the first and second incline sensors and automatically control the display to display information (Column 3, Lines 66-67; Column 4, Lines 1-2; Kaplan). Kaplan does not explicitly teach a bar and an item, at a position within the bar dependent upon the received indication, the position of the item within the bar representative of the sense and dependent inclination of the mobile cellular phone in the

first plane. Kaplan does teach that a cursor may be moved in a manner such that cursor movement is analogous to that of a spirit level, therefore as Kaplan suggests movement to emulate a spirit level, this imports common knowledge to those of the art as to what it would take to display a spirit level (Column 4, Lines 5-16; Kaplan). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kaplan so that the actual display emulated a spirit level, since Kaplan suggests doing such a thing, further motivated by the fact that portable digital spirit levels are widely known in the marketplace. However Kaplan still fails to teach wherein a display has a first area and a bar has a second area, wherein the second area is smaller than the first area. Salmi teaches a display having a first area (display as shown in figure 6, everywhere but bar 62) and a bar with a second area (bar item 62 of figure 6 and associated area), where the second area is smaller than the first area (figure 6 as shown bar item 62 takes up less area than remainder of the display area of figure 6). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Kaplan and Salmi in order to implement a graphic representation of contemplated displays, as Kaplan does not teach a direct graphical representation, one of ordinary skill in the art would look to any known equivalent such as the one taught by Salmi.

Regarding claim 13, Kaplan and Salmi teach the use of a mobile telephone as claimed in claim 1 for measuring an incline (Column 4, Lines 5-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 14, Kaplan and Salmi teach the use of a mobile telephone as claimed in claim 1, for correcting an incline (Column 4, Lines 5-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 21, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 15, wherein detecting inclination of the mobile telephone in a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane, and when in the inclinometer mode, the method includes receiving a first indication of the detected incline in the first pane and a second indication of the detected incline in the second plane and controlling the display to display the item at a position dependent upon the received first and second indications (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 22, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 21, wherein the display has a first axis and a second axis orthogonal with the first axis and the method includes controlling the display to display the item at a co-ordinate position, wherein the first co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the first plane and second co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the second plane (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 23, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 21, comprising receiving real time indications of the detected incline in the first and second planes and controlling the display to move the item in real time through positions dependent upon the received indications (Column 3, Lines 52-67; Column 4, Lines 1-14; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 24, Kaplan and Salmi teach claim 1, wherein the mobile cellular telephone emulates a spirit level when it is in the inclinometer mode (Column 4, Lines 5-15; Kaplan).

Regarding claim 25, Kaplan and Salmi teach an mobile cellular telephone comprising a display (Column 2, Line 12; Screen 110; Figure 1; Kaplan), a processor

configured to control the operation of a mobile cellular telephone including the display (it is noted by the examiner that while Kaplan draws illustrative examples to a PDA, the teaching is not so limited, as Kaplan explicitly teaches use of the art's teachings in a cellular phone at column 1, lines 5-46) including the display (Column 1, Lines 61-53; Column 5, Lines 13-16; Kaplan), an incline sensor configured to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a first plane, wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, cursor display mode, in which the processor is configured to receive an indication of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor and control the display to display information, to a user of the mobile telephone (Column 3, Lines 66-67; Column 4, Lines 1-2; Kaplan). Kaplan fails to explicitly teach a bar and an item at a position within the bar, dependent upon the received indication, wherein the position of the item within the bar provides an indication to the user of the incline of the mobile cellular telephone in the first plane, and wherein the processor is configured to position the item at a central location within the bar when the inclination of the mobile cellular telephone in the first plane is substantially zero. Kaplan does teach that a cursor may be moved in a manner such that cursor movement is analogous to that of a spirit level, therefore as Kaplan suggests movement to emulate a spirit level, this imports common knowledge to those of the art as to what it would take to display a spirit level (Column 4, Lines 5-16; Kaplan). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Kaplan so that the actual display emulated a spirit level, since Kaplan suggests doing such a thing, further motivated by the fact that portable digital spirit levels are widely known in the marketplace.

3. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaplan in view of Salmi and further in view of Kalinski et al (US 2003/0174307), hereinafter Kalinski.

Regarding claim 10, Kaplan teaches claim 1, however fails to teach wherein the incline sensor comprises a first pair of electrodes aligned along the first plane and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a first signal indicative of an incline in the first plane and a second pair of electrodes aligned along a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a second signal indicative of an incline in the second plane. Kalinski teaches wherein the incline sensor comprises a first pair of electrodes aligned along the first plane and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a first signal indicative of an incline in the first plane and a second pair of electrodes aligned along a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a second signal indicative of an incline in the second plane (Page 5, [0079]; Kalinski). Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute Kalinski's sensor for the accelerometer of Kaplan, since they both provide the same purpose and there is only a finite number of sensor implementations reasonable to try.

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 11 and 13-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTIAN A. HANNON whose telephone number is (571)272-7385. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Fri. 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ed Urban can be reached on (571) 272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. A. H./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2618  
September 21, 2009

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/Edward Urban/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618